Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1989-90

91-04182/

Saskatchewan Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat

for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1990

Minister
The Honourable Grant Hodgins

Saskatchewan
Indian and Native Affairs
Secretariat

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Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Sylvia Fedoruk
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1990.

Grant Hodgins
Minister of Indian and
Native Affairs

The Honourable Grant Hodgins
Minister of Indian and
Native Affairs

Dear Sir:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat for the year ending March 31, 1990.

Marine Perran
Secretary
Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat

Minister's Message

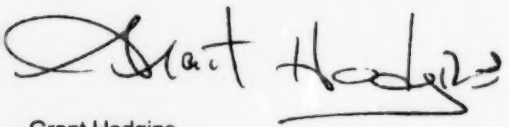
During the 1989-90 fiscal year, the Government of Saskatchewan has reaffirmed and strengthened its commitment to the Indian and Native people of our province. The Saskatchewan Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat is privileged to play a lead role, on behalf of the province, in addressing the issues and concerns in this important area.

Provincial initiatives, such as the Indian Economic Development Program, the Native Business Development Program and the Native Career Development Program, support the aspirations and contribute to the success and vision of Indian and Native people throughout Saskatchewan.

The settlement in full of the Lucky Man Band's land entitlement is an important accomplishment that speaks highly of the co-operation, dedication and diligence demonstrated by all parties involved in the land entitlement negotiation process.

In 1990-91, the Secretariat will maintain a high priority on economic development, land entitlement, policy and planning, and training and employment. Through these activities, we will continue to work with aboriginal peoples to address their concerns in a positive manner that will promote the economic and social well being of Saskatchewan.

The contribution that our programs and policies make is as a result of the dedicated service of the staff of the Secretariat. I am grateful for their commitment, support and guidance.



Grant Hodgins
Minister

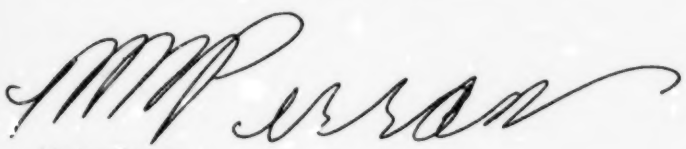
Secretary's Introduction

Since its inception, the Saskatchewan Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has matured to become a strong, performance-oriented organization. The Secretariat has established a record of accomplishment and, working in co-operation with the Aboriginal peoples of this province, has the ability to continue this success.

During its past years of operation, our organization has effectively coordinated and combined the work of its line branches with its activities in the area of policy and planning. This combination has allowed the Secretariat to adopt an uniquely balanced and flexible approach in addressing the many complex issues facing Indian and Metis people.

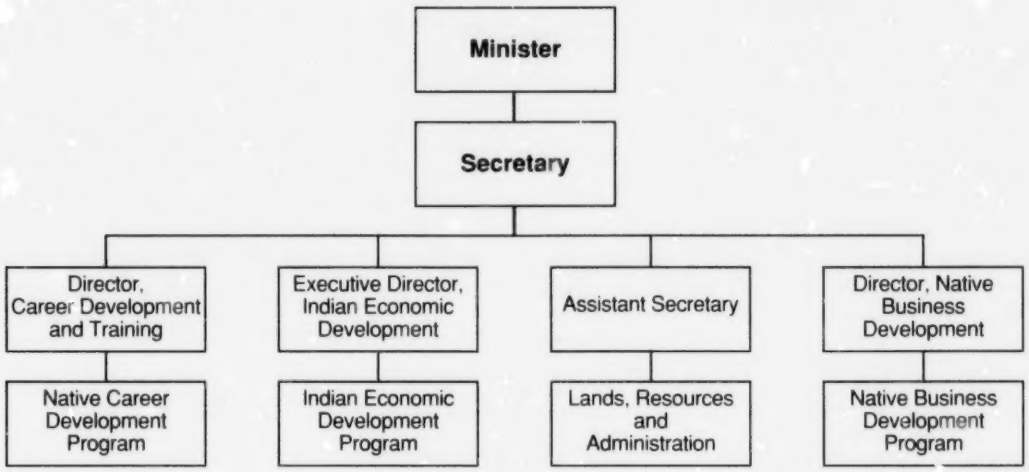
Through the grant programs, our participation in land entitlement negotiations, and our funding contributions to two aboriginal women's organizations, the Secretariat has been able to have a direct and positive impact. Our work in issues management and policy and planning has helped to ensure that progress will continue to be made.

The Secretariat's mandate and structure will continue to evolve. Yet the essential character and nature of its approach and philosophy have served well over its first years. These same elements provide a foundation for success in the future.



Marine Perran
Secretary

Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat
Organization Chart
March 31, 1990



Lands, Resources and Administration

Lands

The Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has the lead responsibility within the provincial government for:

- negotiating outstanding treaty land entitlement claims; and
- negotiating specific claims where the Province is a party.

Most Saskatchewan Indian bands are covered by treaties 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 with the federal Crown. These treaties provide that bands should receive specific quantities of land based on their populations. Some Saskatchewan bands did not receive the amount of land promised in the treaties.

Under the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, 1930*, Saskatchewan agreed to provide unoccupied Crown land to meet federal treaty land entitlement obligations. The province also has agreed to transfer occupied Crown land to reserve status, upon the successful negotiation of provincial and third party interests.

During the 1989-90 fiscal year, negotiations took place with a number of bands on partial treaty land entitlement selections. Extensive negotiations took place with the Peter Ballantyne, Ochapowace and Flying Dust Bands. Partial entitlement selections, when transferred to reserve status, contribute to, but do not in themselves fully satisfy, a band's entitlement.

The 1989-90 fiscal year was highlighted by the signing of a settlement agreement transferring lands which created a new reserve for the Lucky Man Band. The transfer of a 7,740 acre parcel of land, formerly within the Meeting Lake Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Pasture, settled in full the Lucky Man Band's entitlement. Prior to this transfer, the Lucky Man Band did not have its own reserve. The transfer was the culmination of many years of negotiations.

In June, 1989, agreement was reached between the federal government and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations on the establishment of the Office of the Treaty Commissioner. That office has focused much of its work in the treaty land entitlement area. The Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has been pleased to assist the Office by providing information on provincial procedures and policies.

Resources

The Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat helps address resource issues affecting aboriginal people. Discussions took place during the 1989-90 fiscal year on the Sipanok lease. That lease provides the Red Earth and Shoal Lake Bands with a role in fur and resource management. The Bands are looking to expand that role in a new agreement.

The Secretariat also deals with issues related to the aboriginal aim of self-government. Discussions between Saskatchewan bands and the federal government have not yet reached the stage where provincial involvement is required.

Administration and Budget Management

Administration and support services within the Secretariat are provided by the Lands, Resources and Administration Branch, with assistance from the Administration Branch of the Department of Human Resources, Labour and Employment. This assistance includes the provision of financial management systems and other special technical services which are more cost efficiently provided by the larger department. Overall budget control and co-ordination rests with the Secretariat.

Chief Andrew King and the Honourable Grant Hodgins, Minister of Indian and Native Affairs, sign an agreement in November 1989 to transfer lands to settle the Lucky Man Band treaty land entitlement in full.

Indian Economic Development Program

This program was established to assist Indian people at the community level to become more economically self-sufficient. Through this program, grants are provided as "seed money" to initiate viable Indian businesses.

The major objectives of the program are:

- to create permanent and meaningful jobs for Indian people; and
- to enable Indian people to become more economically self-sufficient through the establishment of viable businesses controlled and staffed by Indian people.

Administration of the Program

The Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Indian Economic Development Program.

Funding recommendations are made by an Indian Advisory Board, consisting of representatives from each of the Tribal Councils, which reviews each of the proposals.

Key factors in making a decision on an application to government for program support are:

- the viability of the project;
- its potential for employment creation; and
- the need for financial assistance.

Only status Indian people are eligible for grants under this program. Grants can be made to status Indian individuals, Indian bands, or district and Indian economic development institutions.

While the program is aimed primarily at business development at the reserve level, status Indian projects in urban centres are also funded.

Role of the Federal Government

The provincial program serves to complement federal economic development and job creation initiatives. The provincial program has served as a catalyst, leveraging $7.6 million from the federal government.

Types of Projects

During the 1989-90 fiscal year, 255 applications were received under the program, with 74 grants disbursed, for a total of $1,299,182, and the creation of 266 full-time and part-time jobs.

The projects funded vary in size and scope. Indian people are contributing to the Saskatchewan economy through their participation in such diverse areas as the manufacturing, retail, agriculture, construction, and service sectors.

Breakdown by Economic Sector: Indian Economic Development Program

Sector	# of Projects	Funding	%
Agriculture	4	104,000	8
Construction	9	185,772	14
Forestry	5	85,000	7
Manufacturing	8	166,350	13
Retail Trade	14	162,460	12
Services	20	311,600	24
Transportation	6	79,500	6
Wholesale Trade	3	42,000	4
Research and Development	5	162,500	12
	74	$1,299,182	100

Onion Lake Band opens another successful business in Lloydminster.

Native Business Development Program

The Native Business Development Program, an initiative of the Province of Saskatchewan, was implemented in the 1988-89 fiscal year. The program recognizes and builds on two fundamental characteristics of Saskatchewan's economic and social environment:

- the tremendous potential for small business and resource development as a source of economic activities; and
- the great strengths and potential of Saskatchewan's expanding Native human resources.

The Native Business Development Program provides the opportunity to combine and build on these strengths to create businesses. These enterprises impact positively on the economic opportunities of Saskatchewan's Native people and the province as a whole. Aimed at the grass-roots level, the program supports individuals who wish to be on the leading edge of future development of the Saskatchewan economy.

The program encourages and supports Native people to achieve economic self-sufficiency through the creation and expansion of viable businesses, secondary processing and resource enterprises which generate wealth and employment. The long-term objective is to establish and expand Native-owned businesses as an integral part of the provincial economy. In 1989-90, 315 business inquiries were received, resulting in 69 business plans being funded by the program for a total $604,912. A breakdown of program funding by economic sector is as follows:

Project Funding in 1989-90

Sector	# Projects	Funding	%
Agriculture	2	$ 27,200	5
Fishing	2	16,800	3
Logging	3	25,300	4
Manufacturing	4	24,806	4
Construction	6	41,780	7
Retail	19	159,400	26
Transportation	7	62,967	10
Communication	1	10,000	2
Real Estate	1	6,500	1
Business Services	1	9,000	2
Other Services	11	142,500	23
Accommodation	2	14,239	2
Food Services	3	17,000	3
Other	7	47,420	8
TOTALS	69	$ 604,912	100

Saskatoon berry trees are propagated in a hot house at Langham – one of 69 Native businesses supported by the Native Business Development Program in 1989-90.

Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement

In 1987, Saskatchewan and Canada signed a two-year extension of the Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement (ARDA). The extension and the agreement lapsed on March 31, 1989.

Special ARDA will continue to provide financial assistance to previously approved projects until June, 1992.

Administration of the Program

Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has overall responsibility on behalf of the province for delivery of the Special ARDA Program to Metis and Non-Status Indians. The federal departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada Employment and Immigration, and Regional Industrial Expansion are responsible for delivery of Special ARDA to Status Indians.

Project Funding in 1989-90

# Projects	Funding
28	$ 65,425

Native Career Development Program

The Native Career Development Program (NCDP) provides service to Saskatchewan employers who are committed to hiring Native workers, and to Native individuals who are seeking long-term employment and career development.

Program services include:

- recruitment and referral;
- screening and interviewing;
- training development and delivery;
- financial and support services;
- employment equity counselling;
- cultural awareness training; and
- career counselling.

The program's training consultants work with employers to identify jobs with career potential.

Matching available people to available jobs is done through an orientation and selection process which involves the employer, the prospective employee and resource people made available through the program. The employer makes the final selection.

Training packages are the key to the Native Career Development Program. To ensure a direct connection between job requirements and trainee potential, the Native Career Development Program ensures that the training package is practical, detailed and straightforward. The employer and trainee need to understand that training plan before it is started. The training package is designed to provide individualized tutoring as required.

The training package provides participants with skills required for the chosen positions. The employer, assisted by program staff, determines what each job requires as "entry level" skills and knowledge. Again, the training package is prepared jointly and could include formal training, on-the-job training and/or individual tutoring. A monitoring process designed to determine the progress of each trainee is included.

When the trainee has acquired all the knowledge and skills identified in the training plan, he or she becomes a full-time permanent employee of the company.

The program's flexible approach to the variety of employer training requirements is one of the factors which sets the NCDP apart from other available training options. In addition, program staff assist employers in recruiting prospective trainees and in providing necessary counselling or other special assistance to trainees to ensure successful completion of the "training-to-employment" plan.

Program Performance

Jobs	1989-90
Jobs under Contract (Training)	573
Direct Placement (No Training)	120
TOTAL	693
Number of Contracts	177

The Native Career Development Program helps provide career opportunities for Native people.